1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT		
2	EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK		
3	X		
4	EMANUEL A. TOWNS,	: : 14-CV-06809 (KAM)	
5	Plaintiff,	: 14 CV 00005 (1041)	
6	CORNERSTONE BAPTIST CHURCH, et al	: January 30, 2015 : Brooklyn New York	
7	Defendants.	:	
8	: 		
9		Λ	
10	TRANSCRIPT OF CIVIL CAUSE FOR INITIAL CONFERENCE BEFORE THE HONORABLE LOIS BLOOM		
11	UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE		
12	APPEARANCES:		
13	For the Plaintiff: EMAN	UEL A. TOWNS, Pro Se	
14		A. FISHLIN, ESQ. lin & Fishlin, PLLC	
15	100	S. Bedford Road, Suite 340 t Kisco, New York 10549	
16		ANDER MACRAE NOBLE, ESQ.	
17	JAME	S F. HORTON, ESQ. York City Law Department	
18	100	Church Street, Room 3-310 York, New York 10007	
19	DAVID STANNARD O'LOUGHLIN, ESQ.		
20	Atto	Attorney General of the State of New York	
21		Broadway York, New York 10271	
22			
23	Court Transcriber: MARY	GRECO	
24		Write Word Processing Service N. Milton Road	
25	Sara	Saratoga Springs, NY 12866	
	Proceedings recorded by electronic sound recording, transcript produced by transcription service		

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    [Proceedings began at 10:15 a.m.]
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              THE CLERK: Civil Cause For Initial Conference,
 3
    docket number 14-CV6809, Towns v. Cornerstone Baptist Church,
           Will the parties please state their names for the
 4
    record?
 5
              MR. TOWNS: Plaintiff Emanuel A. Towns.
 6
 7
              MR. FISHLIN: Defendant Cornerstone Baptist Church,
 8
    Todd Andrew Fishlin; Fishlin and Fishlin, 7 -- I'm sorry, 100
    South Bedford Road, Suite 340, Mount Kisco, New York 10549.
9
10
              MR. NOBLE: Alexander Noble -- oh, excuse me.
    Alexander Noble here for the City of New York, also the
11
    Corporation Counsel, 100 Church Street, New York, New York
12
13
    10007.
              MR. HORTON: James Horton also from the Office of
14
    the Corporation Counsel, Your Honor.
15
              MR. O'LOUGHLIN: Stan O'Loughlin, Assistant Attorney
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17
    General here representing the attorney general's office pro
18
    se.
19
              THE CLERK: The Honorable Lois Bloom presiding.
              THE COURT: Good morning, Mr. Towns. How are you
20
21
    this morning?
22
              MR. TOWNS: Good morning, Your Honor. I'm fine,
23
    thank you, ma'am. How are you?
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              THE COURT: Good, thank you. And good --
25
              MR. TOWNS: Should I stand or remain seated?
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3
              THE COURT: The attorneys are taught to stand.
1
 2
    That's why Mr. Horton said when you're addressing the court
 3
    they're taught to stand, but it's no disrespect to me.
    can remain seated, sir.
 4
              MR. TOWNS: Thank you, ma'am.
 5
              THE COURT: It's good training and the city does it
 6
7
    right. And good morning, Mr. Fishlin. How are you today?
 8
              MR. FISHLIN: Good morning, Your Honor.
              THE COURT: You don't have -- now we're going to all
9
10
   be standing up.
11
              MR. FISHLIN: I'm an attorney and attorneys should
12
    stand.
13
              THE COURT: Yes, well that is the proper way and
    that's why Mr. Horton nudged his colleague, Mr. Noble.
14
15
    Fishlin traveled the furthest here today. How are you, Mr.
    Noble and Mr. Horton?
16
17
              MR. NOBLE: We're good, Your Honor.
18
              THE COURT: And Mr. O'Loughlin?
              MR. O'LOUGHLIN: Fine, Your Honor.
19
              THE COURT: I don't know that your mic's working.
20
21
    Do you have a green light, or can you bring it closer?
22
              MR. O'LOUGHLIN:
                             It looks green.
23
              THE COURT: Now it sounds better. Yes, bring it
24
    closer to you. And Mr. Towns, I'm not neglecting, I don't
25
    want to disrespect. These are your family members?
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4
              MR. TOWNS:
                          Oh, no.
 1
 2
                          Friends of yours?
              THE COURT:
 3
              MR. TOWNS:
                         Friends of mine.
              THE COURT:
 4
                          Okay.
                          This is Reverend Claudette Davis and Mr.
 5
              MR. TOWNS:
 6
    Ruben Graston [Ph.].
 7
              THE COURT:
                          Okay. Good morning to both of you.
 8
              REV. DAVIS: Good morning.
 9
              MR. GRASTON: Good morning.
10
              THE COURT:
                          I didn't want to ignore you at the
11
    table.
              This is the initial conference and what had happened
12
13
    was you filed the case and then the various defendants asked
14
    under Judge Matsumoto in this court -- I'm a magistrate judge.
15
    We're paired, magistrate judge and district judge. So Judge
    Matsumoto is the assigned district judge to the case and I am
16
    the assigned magistrate judge. And the magistrate judge deals
17
18
    with all pre-trial matters and then if the case goes to trial,
19
    the district judge deals with the trial.
              Since the defendants have requested to move against
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21
    the complaint instead of answering the complaint, the normal
22
    course would be that there would be a motion made and you
23
    would have to respond to that motion and Judge Matsumoto
24
    would schedule their briefing of the motion and your briefing
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    of the motion. But because you are representing yourself, Mr.
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Towns, and because I believe that it's in everybody's interest to come into court, hear a little bit about what this is all about, and because you have at some point requested to amend and the defendants should know that in this circuit that leave to amend should be liberally granted and that certainly in a pro se case, leave to repleve should be granted before a case is dismissed and the cite is <u>Cuoco v. Moritsuqu</u>, 222 F.3d 99 (2d Cir. 2000). I could go on and give you other cites but that's the lead cite. And so I thought it was much better that we all get together, that you get a chance to file an amended complaint because if they're going to move to dismiss, you should at least have a chance to amend what the case is about. Now, I did not get your amended complaint until this morning, sir. Because of the snowstorm I put off your filing of the amended complaint because I didn't want you to be trudging out in a blizzard to try to get your papers filed. So I haven't had a chance to review your amended complaint and it is quite lengthy. And even though he only brought -- I believe he gave one copy -- nobody got it? MR. FISHLIN: I didn't receive a copy, Your Honor. THE COURT: I have -- well, please give one copy to the defendant's table. Instead of making additional copies of it, I'm going to get it filed on ECF and therefore I didn't think it was in anybody's interest for me to make as many

6 copies to go over it. Since it is quite lengthy, it's 120 --1 2 If I may, Your Honor, it's 138 pages. MR. TOWNS: THE COURT: 138 pages of exhibits. 3 Okay. instead of making the copies, I figured I could get it filed 4 on ECF. And I haven't had the chance to review it. But Mr. 5 Towns, I did read the original complaint and the complaint --6 7 and I'm going to boil it all down because we don't have the 8 time to go line by line. You reinitiated your participation in Cornerstone 9 10 Baptist Church's functions late in 2011. You applied for 11 formal membership in May of 2012. In June of 2012 your 12 membership application was suspended but you continued to 13 attend functions at Cornerstone Baptist in 2013 but you were 14 never approved as a member of the church. And again, all of 15 these allegations are taken straight from your original complaint and I have not yet had the time to look at your 16 17 amended complaint. You say during that time you initiated 18 plans to have Cornerstone Baptist comply with Article 12 of 19 the church's bylaws which requires a certified accountant examining the accounts of the church and that Cornerstone 20 21 Baptist did not initiate the accountant, and that on September 22 29, 2013 you were scheduled to present at the Sunday School 23 worship service and during that presentation you criticized 24 the firing of a church administrator. 25 You then say on October 10, 2013 the Cornerstone

Baptist Church issued a letter to you prohibiting you from entering the church or its locations for any reason. You attached that letter as Exhibit A to your original complaint.

And the letter states that the decision to prohibit your entry was approved by the Board of Deacons with the cooperation and input from the Kings County District Attorney's Office and the 81st precinct, and concludes that if you enter the church you'll be arrested for trespass. And you allege that the NYPD's presence at Cornerstone Baptist Church on October 13, 2013 and October 20, 2013 was to arrest or otherwise restrain you.

You filed your complaint here November 19, 2014.
You served defendants. The case was referred to me by Judge Matsumoto for all pretrial purposes. Counsel from the City

You served defendants. The case was referred to me by Judge Matsumoto for all pretrial purposes. Counsel from the City Law Department and the Attorney General's Office, after the church defendants had written saying that they intended to move had written to say that they joined in that request. Their arguments, which we'll get to in a moment, are that this is a church and it's not state action and that the individual defendants that you're naming, Attorney General Schneiderman, the mayor, Raymond Kelly the previous commissioner, William Bratton the current commissioner, the DA's are all immune to the suit. You requested on January 21st to amend your complaint and I directed you to bring the copies of the complaint to the courthouse but adjourned that deadline

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   because of the blizzard. And you said in your letter that you
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 2
    intended to amend to add new federal and state claims
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    including Section 1983 state created threat or danger and
    false arrest claims.
 4
              So Mr. Towns, why don't you tell me, knowing that
 5
    I've read your original complaint -- so I don't want you to go
 6
 7
    and reiterate everything that I just put on the record, why
 8
    don't you tell me why did you decide to bring this case and
    what is it that you're hoping to accomplish here, sir.
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              MR. TOWNS:
                          All right. May I inquire whether or
   not the court received my responses to the motion letters
11
    from --
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13
              THE COURT:
                          I did receive that but again, I'm not
14
    going line by line --
15
              MR. TOWNS:
                          Yes.
              THE COURT: -- through their items or yours, but
16
17
    yes, we did receive it.
18
              MR. TOWNS: Okay. So in essence, the threat placed
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    me personally in jeopardy and in danger and as I explained or
    set forth in my complaint --
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21
              THE COURT:
                          The threat that you'd be arrested if you
22
    come into the church.
23
              MR. TOWNS: Correct. And I had the right to come
24
    into the church.
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              THE COURT: Why do you have a right to go into a
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   private church?
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              MR. TOWNS: In terms of -- when you say private,
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    it's a public accommodation. It's a church open to the
   public.
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              THE COURT: You're not allowed to discriminate
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    against people based on their race, but it's still private
 7
    property. The church is open for business but it is still
 8
   private property.
 9
              MR. TOWNS: But they are not entitled to say I
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    cannot come based upon a religious animus or retaliate against
11
    me for the fact that I made a religious proclamation or
12
    protest.
13
              THE COURT: I don't know what they can or they
14
    can't, but why don't you tell me what this is about because
15
    again, I'm a little bit lost. Usually people go to church
    because they want to be part of that congregation, they want
16
17
    to worship there. I don't know how this all got started but
18
    evidently I'm not seeing the whole picture because usually
19
    people don't come in and ask for there to be an accounting
    made. I don't know what the background is here or what it is
20
21
    that you're trying to accomplish. I understand you brought a
22
    lawsuit, sir.
23
              MR. TOWNS: Yes, ma'am.
24
              THE COURT: That I understand. I read the
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    allegations in the lawsuit. But again, I don't understand.
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10 You seem like a very nice man, very polite. I don't 1 2 understand how we came to this. 3 MR. TOWNS: Well, I was asked, as I stated in the complaint, I was asked to speak on the topic, a religious 4 topic, set forth by the Apostle Paul. I made the decision 5 because I had known Ms. Walls virtually all my life. She was 6 7 my sister in age and so I knew her during the iteration when 8 [indiscernible]. She assisted me when I [indiscernible]. So the fact that she was just ousted was something that I was 9 10 really disturbed by and there were other people who were 11 really disturbed by it. I didn't do anything about it until I 12 was given the privilege of speaking on the topic of where are 13 you now? We're all in this together. And because we're in 14 this together, the Apostle Paul said, I said what was done to 15 Mrs. Walls was totally outrageous and disrespectful. I was then personally attacked essentially 20, 25 minutes later by 16 17 Mrs. Webb, Defendant Webb. 18 THE COURT: Personally attacked meaning with --MR. TOWNS: With words. 19 20 THE COURT: With words. Thank you. 21 MR. TOWNS: That's also set forth in the complaint 22 that that occurred in the Sunday School class before Dean 23 Washington and other class members. Several days later I then 24 received -- I shouldn't say several days later. 11 days later 25 I then received a notice saying you can't come here anymore.

11 Well, I grew up there and I enjoyed my class there. 1 2 explained how I was given the privilege over and over by Dean Washington to provide [indiscernible] back on October 17th I 3 was schedule to lead the class on that day. So I was into 4 that. I was something that I genuinely enjoyed. 5 So then the defendants, the Cornerstone defendants, 6 7 made the election that we can't have him here anymore. 8 is not the first time that I've criticized at Cornerstone Baptist Church. I did in my previous innovation at 9 10 Cornerstone Baptist Church raise issues that the deacons of 11 the church, the leaders of the church are solely men and I 12 said how could that be? From a group of people who have been 13 discriminated against, how could you not include everyone in 14 your leadership program? So that was so unusual. 15 The fact that they said listen, you certainly can't 16 come here anymore because we don't like what you said is 17 retaliation and it is not the only thing that the pastor and 18 the deacons have done. I detailed how they have disrespected people such as the lady who's sitting next to me, Reverend 19 20 Claudette Davis. So I said it needs to stop. And since I had 21 a background that allowed me to analyze and bring this 22 lawsuit, I said I would do that. 23 THE COURT: Thank you, sir. Lily, could you get Mr. Towns a bottle of water? I think his throat is dry. 24 25 MR. TOWNS: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Sure. Mr. Towns, I will review the amended complaint. You can be seated, sir. And I appreciate the comments that you put on the record. I am not going to respond to everything you said. I'm just going to try to give you my human to human not judging your case, okay? The federal courts are courts of limited jurisdiction. They only govern cases where congress has passed a law that provides a remedy. Okay? You have brought -- I'm sorry we don't have cups. Is that okay, sir?

MR. TOWNS: Thank you.

THE COURT: Sure. The types of problems that exist in the world, not every single problem is addressed by federal law that's been passed by congress and the courts can only hear cases that arise under the federal law or cases between citizens of different states that involve more than \$75,000. That's not what this is about. This is not a diversity case. This case, you're saying that the federal court has power over this case because it's a civil rights action. The civil rights laws which were passed in the reconstruction period after the Civil War and laid dormant for over 100 years, it's a very short statute. It says every person who acting under color of state law, and I'm compressing it more, causes or subjects somebody to a violation of their constitutional rights can be brought into court.

Part of what the defendant's initial letters to the

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court were about is that even if these deacons are doing
exactly what you're saying, excluding people, trying to punish
you for speaking out against them or some action that they
took, the guarantees under the Civil Rights Act are guarantees
basically that the citizens will have redress against the
government, not that citizens will have redress against their
neighbors or their fellow church members.
          I don't know how this short time I can give you the
full -- I will let you speak again, sir, but --
          MR. TOWNS:
                     Sure.
          THE COURT: -- but basically what you --
          MR. TOWNS:
                     Excuse me. Yes, ma'am.
          THE COURT: It's fine. Basically what you are
trying to do is say because they called in the police or
because they told you that if you came into their building
they'd have you arrested that that was a violation of your
constitutional rights and you're trying to get in a lot of, at
least in the original complaint and it doesn't look like
you've dropped all that many people out of the amended
complaint because I see there that you still have the ex-
mayor, the new mayor, the old commissioner, the new
commissioner, all of those, and forgive me for saying it
colloquially, but they are all top dogs. They weren't
personally at Cornerstone Church. They didn't personally do
anything to you. You're naming them because they're the top
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dog. They're the mayor, the former mayor. Under Section 1983 even if you were trying to claim that there was state action taken against you, which is a problem here because most of the people are just individuals who are members of the church, so you can't bring a civil rights action against your neighbor even if your neighbor is doing things that violate your

7 constitutional rights because they're not acting under color

8 of state law.

So the reconstruction of your civil rights statute
42 United States Code Section 1983 was passed to give citizens
remedies and redress against government action, not against
individuals.

You're then naming Schneiderman, Bloomberg, Kelly, Bratton, et cetera because they're the people that run those various parts of government. But Section 1983 says every person who acting under color of state law. Unless Schneiderman, Bloomberg, De Blasio, Kelly, and Bratton were standing at Cornerstone Church and did something personally to you, the reason why you're naming them is because of their official capacity. Their official capacity is not something that you can -- you can't bring a suit against somebody, the supreme court has said you cannot bring a suit against somebody in their official capacity. You might if they were standing there and did something to you be able to sue them, but you cannot sue them just because they are the top dog.

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15 So these were some of the problems that were brought to your attention by the letters from the Attorney General's Office, the city, and the Cornerstone members. And again, I haven't read your amended complaint, but seeing that you're naming pretty much the same actors I imagine there's going to be some of the same problems. MR. TOWNS: If I --THE COURT: Yes, sir. MR. TOWNS: Oh. Working backwards for a moment, I did recite Jews for Jesus, the Second Circuit held individuals, specifically held the individual entity and the persons involved liable and denied summary judgment but did say there was a lawsuit, a viable lawsuit. THE COURT: Now again, I have not recently read Jews for Jesus but my recollection of the case was it was banning certain types of proselytizing, for lack of a better word, in public spaces. And again, a street corner is a public space. There's also a Hare Krishna case where Hare Krishnas used to be at the airports. And again, being in public spaces is a different matter, sir, than being on private property. So if you were in your next door neighbor's house and you got into a big dispute because you told him he was a liar and a cheat and he called the police and the police came and he got you

removed from his house and you were saying I was just telling

him the truth, he was a liar and a cheat, do you think you'd

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   have a case here because you had the right to tell him the
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    truth to his face in his house? It's private property.
 3
    church is also -- again, what if somebody came in and start
    talking about Hitler did the right thing? Should the church
 4
    have no right to do something if they disagree with the
 5
    speaker?
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 7
              MR. TOWNS: Well, the issue of private property is
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   not applicable to this particular situation. Jews for Jesus,
    just to remind the court, had to do with an attempted boycott
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    against the Jews for Jesus organization by Jewish persons who
11
    disagreed with their particular theology. And the Second
    Circuit specifically said the acts by the individuals to
12
13
    boycott was liable, or --
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              THE COURT: Again, sir, I'll read your papers --
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              MR. TOWNS:
                         Okay
              THE COURT: -- and I'll read your argument, but what
16
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    I'm not getting here is this church for whatever reason, and I
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    haven't asked them to say a thing yet --
19
              MR. TOWNS:
                         Yes.
                         -- because I don't want this to go into
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              THE COURT:
21
    a he said/he said type of thing. They have a different
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    opinion of what went on I'm sure than what you say went on.
23
              I'm going to take what you say as the truth that you
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    were there, you said things that you believed needed to be
25
    said about how they treated another former member and that as
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    a result you became persona non grata and they wanted to get
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    rid of you from the church, and that they sent you a letter
    saying you're no longer welcome here and that if you come here
 3
    you'll be arrested. I'll take all of that to be true.
 4
    that they were doing that because of what you said during your
 5
    class.
 6
 7
              MR. TOWNS: And essentially what I am saying, Your
 8
   Honor, is that retaliation for First Amendment religious
    speech, First Amendment speech, First Amendment protest --
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              THE COURT:
                          The First Amendment only applies to the
    government. It does not apply to the church members. It only
11
    applies to the Government. The First Amendment says the
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13
    Government shall make no law abridging the freedom of speech.
14
    It does not say that in let's say the workplace. So if Google
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    or Yahoo wants to say nobody can mention the word Facebook or
    nobody could talk about religion, we don't want anybody to
16
    mention any world religion, private individuals, private
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    organizations are not the government.
19
                         Accepting that to be the case, when
              MR. TOWNS:
    Google reaches out to the police or to state actors according
20
21
    to Starks they become --
22
              THE COURT:
                          They do not.
23
              MR. TOWNS: Well, that's what Starks --
24
              THE COURT: Because every person who calls the
25
    police would then become a state actor. Anybody who calls the
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   police would then have state action on their head and that's
1
 2
   not what Starks stands for. If you're talking about a
    conspiracy, that requires more than just calling the police.
 3
              MR. TOWNS:
                          And there was more.
 4
 5
              THE COURT:
                         Which is?
              MR. TOWNS:
                          The letter, the --
 6
 7
              THE COURT:
                         The letter was not part of the
 8
    government, was it?
 9
                          I agree with you. But it says that we
              MR. TOWNS:
10
    have reached out to the government, they have provided us
11
    information. I would argue a plan to effectuate making sure
12
    that Mr. Towns does not reappear. And then we have cooperated
13
    with you to implement this plan by having the police come to
14
    the location to enforce by whatever means they deem necessary
15
    Mr. Towns not coming to our church.
                         What if it wasn't you but it was
16
              THE COURT:
17
    somebody else who came to the church who -- let's not say it
18
    was a matter of political concern like you say, but came and
    started yelling expletives in the middle of a service and they
19
20
    wanted to get rid of that person because that person was
21
    disrupting their church, would they have the right to say
22
    you're no longer welcome in the church, you can't come back
23
    here anymore, and if you come we're going to call the police?
24
              MR. TOWNS: And that's a factual dispute. They have
25
    claimed specifically that I trespassed.
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19
              THE COURT: No.
                              They were saying if you came back
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2
    to the church that you'd be arrested for trespass.
 3
              MR. TOWNS:
                          Yes, correct. The arrest for trespass
    is that you say I cannot come back does not equate to a
 4
 5
    violation of any law. The fact that I walk into the church
    does not violate the law.
 6
 7
              THE COURT: Again, if it's private property, which
 8
    again I'm assuming that the church is private property because
    it's not City Hall, it's not a public space -- it's public in
9
10
    the sense that the public uses it, but if they wanted to close
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    it for any reason because they wanted to have a private
12
    ceremony or they wanted to lock the doors and not let people
13
    in, again, the church is not the government.
14
              MR. TOWNS:
                         Well, you'll decide the issue.
15
    point that I'm making is that when you invite the government
16
    to act on your behalf --
17
              THE COURT: But then everybody who calls the police,
18
    Mr. Towns, for any matter, whether it's deserving or not, that
19
    would become state action and that's not what the law says.
    Anybody who calls the police for good or bad reason, then they
20
21
    would become a state actor under your theory.
22
              MR. TOWNS: But that's not what I'm arquing.
                                                             I am
23
    saying that it was the state municipal defendants who
24
    coordinated the entire event.
25
              THE COURT: Let me just ask Mr. Noble --
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20
              MR. NOBLE: Yes, Your Honor.
 1
 2
                         -- are you prepared to speak to any of
              THE COURT:
 3
    this?
              MR. NOBLE: Well, Your Honor, it doesn't appear that
 4
   Mr. Towns was ever arrested or encountered by the police.
 5
   After speaking with Mr. Fishlin last week, he represented to
 6
 7
   me that there were no police officers outside the church.
 8
   However, he could probably explain more accurately what the
    church's involvement was with police.
 9
10
              MR. FISHLIN: Your Honor, I received a call from Mr.
   Noble inquiring about the identity of police officers who were
11
    attending the church on the dates in question. I think it's
12
13
    October --
14
              THE COURT: Were attending the church?
15
              MR. FISHLIN: Well, were out -- pardon me, were
    outside of the church on the date in question, outside on the
16
17
    sidewalk as alleged in the complaint. I contacted the church
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    members who I'm speaking with. I had them ask each other.
19
    And the response was that no member of the church knew --
    recalled calling the police to actually stand outside the
20
21
    church at any point. None recalled an actual presence of
22
    police at any point. And this is going to be their factual
23
    dispute.
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              THE COURT: What about the letter? What about the
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    letter that Mr. Towns is referring to where he's saying that
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there was some coordination between the church so that if he did appear he was going to be arrested?

MR. FISHLIN: I mean it's my understanding that as you have said previously, you guessed that, is that they called the local precinct in order to have some essentially guidance as to whether or not they were in the right, or legally within their rights to send this letter and whether or not it could be a trespass if Mr. Towns were to enter into, whether his license to do so had been revoked by them. They as far as I know did not receive the legal advice directly from the district attorney or the police, but they were acting on their own to say that it was their opinion that they could have him arrested for trespass if he were to return while his license to do so was revoked.

THE COURT: How does it get to this point? I mean again, Mr. Towns attended this church. There's disagreements obviously between the people at the church about how things were handled, who were the deacons, how they disrespected somebody who had long time been a member of the church. How does it get to this point? Why can't these matters be resolved between the people who, you know, have a stake in this church?

MR. FISHLIN: Your Honor, it's just by reading of the complaint but it seems that there was a sequence of events where Mr. Towns either wished to have a joint concert with the

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Ecumenical Boys Choir of Bedford Stuyvesant and there were protocols within the church where approvals were necessary and he was trying to work his way through those protocols to get his approvals and he met with resistance and was never ultimately approved in that particular public event.

In addition, there was a summer [indiscernible] program that Mr. Towns was proposing to -- and I'm guessing because I don't think it was in the complaint, to warn people of the dangers of extremely hot weather during the summer, stay cool, et cetera. And this was sort of a public service that he wished the church to tell its members. And again, the church has its own structure, its own protocols. They went through these protocols and again met with resistence. don't think it was any one event that led us here. I think it was a series of bucking the hierarchy that led ultimately to the request that he does not return. Some of these incidents were extremely public and insulting the church management in front of the entire church about the decision to fire an employee for example [indiscernible] the reverend in front of the church. People were supportive of the reverend at the time and felt that it was disturbing to their practice of religion to have such unrest.

And one more thing, Your Honor, there was an email I believe sent at Mr. Towns' request, whether or not he sent it individually I can't recall, called crisis Cornerstone about

the financial, the non-disclosure of financial information coming from the church. There's no actual allegation of any impropriety or misuse of funds, et cetera, but there's just a blanket "if they're not telling us, then there must be something wrong" accusation and people were within the church I believe were upset by all this and it interfered with their harmonious practice of the religion and they decided that Mr. Towns was the issue and it was not whether or not there was financial disclosure or whether or not some [indiscernible] was a good or a bad idea or whether or not the other program, the Ecumenical Boys Choir program was a good idea. It was just the way he went about doing things that resulted in his 
THE COURT: But Mr. Fishlin, again, I don't really

want Mr. Towns to have to respond to each of the things you say and I appreciate that you've given me a little bit more of what the church's situation is, but again, how hurtful that somebody sent a letter from the church where they've been attending instead of people in the church making an effort to set down and resolve this as person to person. Now it's a federal court matter. I'm trying to tell Mr. Towns it might not be the right place to resolve this. He's going to argue wildly. I'm not ready to argue law today because I haven't read your amended complaint, sir. I was trying to give you -- I've been a judge 13 years. My area of expertise is actually

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dealing with people who are unrepresented like yourself who are bringing civil rights cases. I'm trying to boil down a lot.

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I understand you're a real smart quy, you've read a But in my mind again the problem here is your problem is basically with the church and the church is private and that the church called in the cops or the DA. The DA has immunity, the AG has immunity. The mayors were not even anywhere near Cornerstone Baptist Church so they're not personally involved in anything going on here. You're going to have a hard time in my mind. And I understand that you were going to make good arguments but you're going to have a hard time getting the dispute that you really want to get at resolved by the federal court because I don't know that congress has passed a law that affords you a remedy when you have disputes with your fellow church members about your speech or how they handled matters. I don't think that that's something that congress has given the federal courts powers to adjudicate. And I'm being up front and speaking to you person to person about that because again, can you imagine how many disputes there are at just not churches, synagogues, mosques, country clubs, you know, on and on and on, all the people that get together in the world that can't get along and then they're going to bring the case and say because somebody called the police that it's a state action.

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              MR. TOWNS: Well, that wasn't the only thing, but
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    you'll read it. The only thing that I said, I am claiming
    that there was coordination --
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              THE COURT: I understand and I haven't really seen
 4
 5
    that yet.
              MR. TOWNS: And the only other thing I want to say
 6
7
    is that she saw the police.
 8
              THE COURT: But this is -- look, when the federal
    court reviews a complaint we have to assume everything that
9
10
    you say to be true. Okay? So whether you saw police or you
    didn't see police I don't think that is necessarily going to
11
    be the end of the story here. It's whether or not under the
12
13
    civil rights law, and again I don't mean to be harping on
14
    this, whether or not a disagreement at a church where you were
15
    not arrested, you're not disputing, you were not arrested
16
    correct?
17
              MR. TOWNS:
                          That's correct, but to say that I was
18
    not arrested really is like in Turner, <u>US v. Turner</u>, federal
19
    judges received a letter -- wrong case. Federal judges heard
    and received information about a bloq --
20
21
              THE COURT: Wait, wait. We're talking about a
22
    criminal case of the judges in Chicago got a death threat that
23
    went out on the air. That's really not the same as this.
24
                               I'm just saying the only thing is
              MR. TOWNS:
                          No.
25
    the principle is that I received a threat and --
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THE COURT: I under -- Mr. Towns, I don't want to disrespect you in any way, shape, or form. I was trying to say to Mr. Fishlin that it's disappointing to me, of course I don't know anybody at Cornerstone, that this couldn't have been sort of like a family dispute that's coming into federal court and we don't deal with family disputes.

MR. FISHLIN: I'd like to speak to that, Your Honor. And that is you're absolutely correct in saying that this should have been handled in not such a drastic way but what Your Honor may not be privy to is the fact that time line of this was extensive. There were numerous incidents all outlined in the plaintiff's complaint whereas the members of the church lost an ability to just do nothing. They felt that their harmonious practice of religion was being disturbed over a long period of time.

THE COURT: Look, it sounds to me, Mr. Fishlin, that there are factions in this church because it wouldn't surprise me that Mr. Towns was speaking for more than himself. He has two other people who used to be members I believe, or maybe still are members, sitting with him. So again, I'm not going to say that I know better than any of you sitting at the plaintiff's table. I'm just saying based on the original complaint that was filed here, which I did read, I have not had the chance to read the amended complaint, I am telling you what the problems are with the federal court hearing in

deciding a case like this.

And the problems are that when it's a private group of individuals who are having a dispute with each other, whether it be about speech, whether it be about finance, whether it be about many other things, it's not necessarily going to be a dispute that the federal courts can reach or resolve. That they called the police, and I believe you and I believe there was a letter saying that if you come here you're going to be arrested for trespass, I believe everything that was in your complaint. Again, I don't know that that will make it into a federal constitutional claim under Section 1983 because just calling the police is not necessarily going to make it a conspiracy or make it state action because the church called upon the police to try to keep you out of the church.

Now again, the reason why I started talking about it isn't there a better way to go here? The parties have all gone their separate ways for a little while now. You haven't tried to go back to Cornerstone. I was asking you what is it -- you have it, right Mr. Towns?

MR. TOWNS: Right, yes.

THE COURT: I was asking you what you were trying to accomplish because if what you're trying to accomplish is to repair this break and see if there's some way that you can resolve this with -- I don't know who the deacons are. I have

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   no idea who the reverend is. It sounds like everybody had a
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    very bad day or several days with each other. But you know in
    families these things happen and somebody's got to find a way
 3
    to make an effort to get it back together. You've heard about
 4
    mothers and children that don't speak or sisters or brothers
 5
    that don't speak. I don't think federal court is necessarily
 6
 7
    the way to do it.
 8
              But is there any interest in trying to get this
    resolved through mediation? Not the police and not the
9
10
    attorney general. I don't think that you need to necessarily
    be in on any mediation, but what about Cornerstone and Mr.
11
12
    Towns? Is there any hope that there could be a way that we
13
    could repair this so that Mr. Towns and the church hierarchy
14
    can shake hands and figure out a way to move on in life?
15
    don't know. You're the one I'm looking at in the middle.
16
    Every time you roll your eyes. It's worth asking the question
17
    though, ma'am, isn't it?
18
              REV. DAVIS: I cannot refrain from expressing
    myself.
19
20
              THE COURT: Because you have such strong feelings.
21
    I can tell.
22
              REV. DAVIS: Yes, I have. And if Mr. Fishlin is it?
23
              MR. FISHLIN: Yes.
24
              REV. DAVIS: Had taken the time to ask them that he
25
    would find that what he's saying is not the truth.
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THE COURT: Well, he has asked somebody but the people he's asked have a different view maybe.

REV. DAVIS: The people that he has asked are
Reverend Aker's people. Okay? It's not that we have not
tried to resolve this issue before it got to this point. If
he does not respond to your request for a church meeting, if
he takes a church meeting and turns it into something hostile
showing off what he can do and what he can't do, if he
declares himself the only order that's going to be followed,
he is the pastor, you can't move him, you can't shake him.
That's not the church I've been in 60 some years. He's not
the first pastor I've dealt with. He's not the first pastor I
will stop dealing with. But how does he take the authority to
take 2,500 people and just dismiss them to do what he wants to
do.

The Ecumenical Choir, I was part of it, still part of it. We raised over \$65,000. We replaced the organ at Cornerstone. The organ was dedicated, been received, and we were told we had no authority to use it. We paid for it. We come to the church, we take top choruses, we have concerts there. Then all of a sudden you have no authority over nothing because Pastor Aker is the head honcho now and he doesn't deal with anybody. He does not respond to letters, email, or anything else. He will walk past you time and time again as if he never saw you when he's in his world. He's the

30 pastor, it's true, but he's not God Almighty. Everybody has a 1 2 right to express their opinion. THE COURT: And ma'am, I appreciate you telling me a 3 little bit more and again, generally I can only let the person 4 who brought the case speak because that's -- it's his case. 5 But I appreciate it because I was looking at your face and I 6 7 could tell that you have a lot of wisdom about what's going 8 on. 9 My question though goes back the same way. What do 10 you think the federal court can do about a pastor who has lost 11 his way or lost the faith of his church members, or at least a 12 number of them? I'm again going to repeat that I don't know 13 the federal court has been given the power by the congress to 14 do anything about these types of problems. So when I was 15 telling you about family things and breakdowns in families, 16 the family court, it's not a great option, but that's the only 17 option there is, right? But that's not --18 REV. DAVIS: He'll never go there. THE COURT: -- but that's not part of federal court. 19 Federal court never deals with family issues. When somebody 20 21 dies and everybody is fighting about their property, that's 22 not part of federal court either. That's all governed by 23 state law and it never comes into federal court. So there are 24 things that are specifically granted to the federal courts to

deal with and then there are things that are only given to the

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    state courts to deal with and that's our system, that's our
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 2
                So I didn't mean to cut you off but I don't know
    government.
    what you expect me to do about this situation.
 3
              REV. DAVIS: If you go to the person who has injured
 4
   you or caused you to feel injured and they refuse to
 5
    acknowledge that you have a right to speak to them, you have a
 6
 7
    right to even have a conference with them, then they get their
 8
   henchmen to close in on your and attack you for something they
   have no idea went on, how do you deal with it?
 9
10
              THE COURT:
                          Sounds like Russia. I'm sorry.
                                                            Bad
    joke, but that's what it sounds like.
11
              REV. DAVIS: Worse. It's worse because this is a
12
13
    church.
14
              THE COURT:
                          I'm not trying --
15
              REV. DAVIS: And it's an open door church.
    Everybody comes and goes --
16
17
              THE COURT:
                          I'm really not trying to make light of
18
    it.
19
              REV. DAVIS: I understand.
                          I'm just saying I don't know what your
20
              THE COURT:
21
    expectations are of how the federal court is supposed to deal
22
    with this.
23
              REV. DAVIS: I don't have any legal training.
24
    respond to --
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              THE COURT: You'll defer to Mr. Towns. Okay.
                                                              Thank
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32 1 you. 2 MR. TOWNS: May I just say, Your Honor, the process 3 will move forward. I am committed to follow the process. you'll give -- well --4 THE COURT: This is what I was going to propose as 5 the process because first of all, did you get the handbook 6 7 downstairs when you filed the case, sir? 8 MR. TOWNS: Yes, ma'am. Okay. So you have that. And the 9 THE COURT: 10 process is that just as you have the right to bring a case, 11 they have the right to defend against the case. 12 MR. TOWNS: Yes. 13 THE COURT: And so they were looking to move to dismiss but you had filed your original complaint and asked to 14 15 amend. And as I said in the Second Circuit you should be given a chance to amend which is why I told you and we'll get 16 your amended complaint filed. But I imagine only because I 17 18 looked at the caption and it includes many of the same actors, 19 and even if you have additional facts or other theories, I imagine that they're still going to intend to move against the 20 21 complaint. 22 Right. MR. TOWNS: 23 THE COURT: And so what I would like to do today is 24 to schedule the motion. They first had asked a pre-motion 25 conference. That's what Judge Matsumoto's rules require.

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    Judge Matsumoto generally sets her own motion practice.
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                                                              But
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   because I was holding an initial conference in the case
   because I wanted to give you the dignity and respect that you
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    deserve to come into the court to hear what the problems are
 4
    and hear why it may be a difficult thing to get this type of
 5
   problem adjudicated in the federal courts, we can set the
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 7
    schedule today so that the defendants will know when they will
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    move by. And if I'm wrong and you're going to answer the
    complaint, you'll write immediately upon reviewing the
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10
    complaint and say the complaint's deficiencies have been
11
    resolved, we no longer seek to move to dismiss and instead
    will set a schedule for you to answer. Okay? Does that work
12
13
    for everybody?
14
              MR. FISHLIN: Yes, Your Honor.
15
              MR. NOBLE:
                         Yes, Your Honor.
                          Okay. And then you'll get a chance not
16
              THE COURT:
17
    just to oppose their pre-motion conference request. They're
18
    going to do their motion, so I have to give more time here,
    and I'll give more time to you.
19
                          Yes, Your Honor.
20
              MR. TOWNS:
21
              THE COURT:
                          And then when it's full and complete it
22
    gets filed and Judge Matsumoto will decide it or refer it to
23
    me at her discretion.
24
              MR. TOWNS: Yes, Your Honor.
25
              THE COURT: Okay? That's the process.
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              MR. TOWNS:
                         Yes. May I inquire one procedural
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    matter?
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              THE COURT:
                         Absolutely, sir.
              MR. TOWNS: I submitted the letter requesting that I
 4
   be allowed to utilize the electronic filing system --
 5
              THE COURT:
                         Right.
 6
 7
              MR. TOWNS:
                         -- and you denied it without prejudice.
 8
              THE COURT: Yes. The problem is with electronic
    filing you do get the notice, which I was glad about
9
10
    especially with the snowstorm coming, but generally speaking
    pro ses are excluded from electronic filing and only attorneys
11
    are given access to those accounts. Why is that? Because
12
13
    quite frankly to upload this kind of document on ECF is a
14
    difficult matter and filing multiple documents, the docket
15
    itself -- this is going to be scanned in electronically. I
    don't know what your equipment or capacity is, but again,
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17
    you're getting all orders that the court puts out
18
    electronically. But for filing papers, and especially for the
    motion, sir, the motion, you're going to serve your opposition
19
20
    on the defendants. They are going to file your papers with
21
    their papers. They are not going to file their papers without
22
    your papers. They're going to have to electronically scan it
23
         So again, the general rule here is that only lawyers who
24
    are admitted to the bar in the eastern district get to file on
25
    ECF.
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35 MR. TOWNS: Thank you. 1 2 THE COURT: Okay? You get to get electronic notice 3 because you elected that. MR. TOWNS: 4 Yes. 5 THE COURT: But as far as filing your opposition, when we set up the schedule, and I'm sorry I'm going to put 6 7 the onus onto probably the city or the AG to get Mr. Towns' 8 opposition scanned in when the motion is fully briefed. Judge Matsumoto has a rule that the papers on a motion don't 9 10 get filed piecemeal. So their motion doesn't get filed until your opposition and their reply. They're the ones that carry 11 12 the burden. They have to prove that there is no claim that 13 can be stated under the law. The court takes your papers as true but don't start attaching affidavits and all that. 14 15 And I will tell you, Mr. Fishlin, because you are the only one who probably doesn't know the local rules, under 16 17 Local Rule 12.1 and 56.2 if you attach anything other, if you 18 are using anything other than the pleadings, so you have to work from the four corners of the amended complaint -- and Mr. 19 20 Towns I'm quite sure that you know the amended complaint 21 completely replaces the original complaint. 22 MR. TOWNS: Yes. Procedurally the amended complaint 23 is only at this time it was my understanding proposed. 24 said that we would discuss it. 25 THE COURT: Right. But is there any harm in me

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    filing this as the amended complaint?
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              MR. TOWNS: No.
                               I'm fine with that.
3
              THE COURT: The amended complaint is going to be
    filed.
 4
              MR. TOWNS: Yes.
 5
              THE COURT: This is going to be filed, it's going to
 6
7
   be your amended complaint.
 8
              MR. TOWNS:
                          Okay. There was one thing that I left
    out of that.
9
10
              THE COURT: Which is...?
11
              MR. TOWNS: Which really doesn't matter because it's
    a state issue.
12
13
              THE COURT: Okay. So if it really doesn't matter
    then we don't need to concern ourselves. So we're going to
14
15
    set the schedule. Please be seated, sir.
                          Thank you.
16
              MR. TOWNS:
17
                          Okay. So the amended complaint is going
              THE COURT:
18
    to be filed later today. You'll be able to get it on ECF. I
19
    will first set the schedule for it assuming that there's going
20
    to be a motion made.
21
              MR. FISHLIN: Yes, Your Honor.
22
              THE COURT:
                          30 days sufficient to move?
23
              MR. TOWNS:
                          Oh, I apologize, I forgot. Mr.
24
    O'Loughlin, correct?
25
              MR. O'LOUGHLIN: Yes, sir.
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              MR. TOWNS: I had indicated by letter to Mr.
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    O'Loughlin that I would withdraw my claim against the attorney
 3
   general, correct? Did you get that?
              MR. O'LOUGHLIN: I did not get a notice of
 4
    withdrawal. I got a letter that said that you acknowledge
 5
 6
    that you make no claim against the attorney general.
 7
              MR. TOWNS:
                          Okay. Well, I --
 8
              THE COURT: You intend to withdraw the claim?
              MR. TOWNS: My amended complaint does not include a
 9
10
    claim against the --
11
              MR. O'LOUGHLIN: I saw that, Your Honor.
12
              THE COURT: But it does say his name on the caption.
13
              MR. TOWNS: Well, the reason is is because he's
14
    required to receive notice pursuant to New York State Civil
15
    Rights Act and I was uncertain whether or not that would mean
    that he would be -- he was still required to be a party in
16
17
    the --
18
              THE COURT:
                          If what you're saying is that you want
19
    to voluntarily discontinue your claim against Attorney General
    Eric Schneiderman, I am quite confident that Mr. O'Loughlin
20
21
    would be glad to draft a one line stipulation for you to sign
22
    which would voluntarily dismiss that claim against that one
23
    defendant and that will be clear once it's filed on the
24
    record.
25
                          Yes.
              MR. TOWNS:
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38 THE COURT: Okay. And then you don't need to serve him with the motions although again, I'm not sure what he's talking about under state law that you have to be given notice. MR. O'LOUGHLIN: His amended complaint I believe states claims under the New York State Civil Rights Act which includes a notice requirement to the attorney general's office. It is not a requirement that they be named as a defendant. We acknowledge that we have received notice. We're happy to stipulate. I was actually going to request that the plaintiff so stipulate to dismiss us from the case. THE COURT: Well, he's stipulating it on the record but to make the docket clear, it would be a one line "I voluntarily discontinue any claim against Attorney General Eric Schneiderman" with the docket number and your signature and then that will go away. Do you have any problem in doing that, sir? MR. TOWNS: No, ma'am. Then I don't need you to draft it. Mr. THE COURT: Towns will take care of that himself. And then you just file that and you can do it handwritten downstairs so that you don't have to go home, type it, and then bring it back. You could just go downstairs and put the docket number of the case

and say I Emanuel Towns, plaintiff, hereby voluntarily

discontinue any claim against Attorney General Eric

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39
    Schneiderman, sign your name, date it, and put it in. Okay?
1
 2
              MR. TOWNS: Yes, ma'am.
              THE COURT: Very good.
 3
              MR. O'LOUGHLIN: Thank you, Your Honor.
 4
              THE COURT: Okay. So for the remaining defendants,
 5
    30 days from today which I believe because February is a short
6
    month brings us to March 2<sup>nd</sup>. So March 2<sup>nd</sup> to move. And that's
 7
 8
    the date that they're going to serve you with the motion.
    It's not going to be filed with the court on that day.
9
10
    They're going to serve you with the motions. And it doesn't
    get filed until it's fully briefed. Do you understand, Mr.
11
    Towns?
12
13
              MR. TOWNS: Yes, Your Honor.
                          So your amended complaint is going to be
14
              THE COURT:
15
    filed but you are not going to see their motion until your
    part, their part is all done and then it's called the fully
16
17
    bundled rule, the entire motion. Your papers, their papers,
18
    their reply gets filed as one bundled motion. Okay?
              MR. TOWNS: Yes, Your Honor.
19
              THE COURT: So 3/2 is when they will serve you.
20
21
    Make sure that he's served by 3/2, okay? And I would imagine
22
    you want the same amount of time, Mr. Towns?
23
                         Yes, Your Honor.
              MR. TOWNS:
24
                          Okay. So that would put us to April 2<sup>nd</sup>.
              THE COURT:
25
    And again, sir, your opposition to their motion, that's what
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    it's going to be called, plaintiff's opposition to defendant's
1
 2
    motion, and it could include both the Cornerstone and the city
    defendants in one opposition, and you just have to make sure
 3
    that you serve it on both Mr. Noble and Mr. Fishlin. Okay?
 4
 5
              MR. TOWNS:
                          Yes, Your Honor.
              THE COURT:
                          Okay. Very good. And make sure they
 6
7
   get it by 4/2.
 8
              MR. FISHLIN: Yes, Your Honor.
 9
              THE COURT: And then two weeks later, so from 4/2
10
    that's to 4/16, 15, the fully briefed motion will be filed.
    And so let me again state it, even though I've said it before,
11
12
    they're going to take your papers as well as their papers and
13
    electronically file them on 4/16. If you come to court or you
14
    look online by 4/17 both your papers and their papers will be
15
    on the docket. The judge doesn't look at it before it's fully
    briefed.
16
             Okay?
17
              MR. TOWNS:
                          Yes, Your Honor.
18
              THE COURT:
                          So 4/16 the full briefed motion will be
    filed. Mr. Fishlin, you could speak to the court counsel
19
             They are used to scanning things in in pro se cases.
20
    lawyers.
21
              MR. NOBLE:
                          We'll file it.
22
              THE COURT:
                          Okay. But Mr. Fishlin will file his own
23
    piece of it, not --
24
                         Yes, Your Honor.
              MR. NOBLE:
25
              THE COURT: -- not the city's piece. Okay?
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41
    remember, he has to get the papers, even though he's getting
1
 2
    electronic notice, you're going to serve him and
    electronically file by 4/16.
 3
              If upon review of the amended complaint you do not
 4
   believe there is a basis to move to dismiss, we are going to
 5
    set an alternative schedule because I don't know what the
 6
 7
   papers will reveal. But if there is going to be an answer and
    not a motion, I would like the answer by February 20th. So you
 8
    answer by February 20th, or if you're moving in lieu of an
9
10
    answer under Rule 12(b) you're going to move according to the
11
    schedule set forth here.
              MR. NOBLE: Yes, Your Honor.
12
13
              THE COURT: Okay? So if you are electing to move
14
    instead of filing, I'd like there to be an ECF letter so that
15
    Mr. Towns and the court know what to expect. Okay? So by
    2/20 the letter to the court.
16
17
              Mr. Towns, is there anything else that the court
18
    needs to address today before we adjourn, sir?
19
                         No, Your Honor.
              MR. TOWNS:
20
              THE COURT:
                          Thank you. Mr. Fishlin, is there
21
    anything on behalf of Cornerstone?
22
              MR. FISHLIN: No, Your Honor.
23
              THE COURT: And on behalf of the city, Mr. Noble?
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              MR. NOBLE: No, Your Honor.
25
              THE COURT: And Mr. O'Loughlin, although we will
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42
   miss you from these proceedings, Mr. Towns has stated on the
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 2
    record that he intends to stipulate to discontinue the case
 3
    against Attorney General Eric Schneiderman. You've
    acknowledged getting notice of the amended complaint. So the
 4
   notice that's required under state law has been completed.
 5
   And I'll ask you to file that voluntary discontinuance against
 6
    the attorney general by the end of next week, sir.
7
 8
              MR. TOWNS: Yes, Your Honor. I will so comply.
              THE COURT:
                          Thank you very much. So with that we
9
    are adjourned. Thank you very much.
10
11
              ALL:
                    Thank you, Your Honor.
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    [Proceedings concluded at 11:17 a.m.]
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I certify that the foregoing is a court transcript from an electronic sound recording of the proceedings in the above-May entitled matter. Mary Greco Dated: February 13, 2015